

# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

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No

## HOW AUSTRALIA RESTRICTS MAGAZINE IMPORTS

Canada is making a war effort of no mean proportions, but she must yield the palm for enterprise and sacrifice to her great sister Dominion of the South Seas — Australia. "Down Under" they sense a peril that is greater than ours, and to meet it they are not only DOING things, but DOING WITHOUT things. As their purse strings relax, their belts tighten.

Australia, less industrially developed than Canada, has to buy many things which Canada makes for herself. Many of these things she has to buy from Canada or from the United States, and the provision of "dollar exchange" is one of her greatest problems. A year ago she closed her markets to North American (including Canadian) luxuries of many kinds in order to divert her money to the purchase of munitions and necessities.

Canada's situation and problems are quite different from those of Australia and probably this Dominion couldn't copy Australia's policies in all respects with equally good results, but there are some Australian innovations whose adaptability to this country might well be considered.

One of these is the restriction of imported printed matter. Australia has been a considerable importer (but by no means as great as Canada) of United States magazines and newspapers, and this item has come under the ban of her trade regulators. All publications have been separated into three classes. The importation of one class is prohibited, another class is conditionally admitted, and the door remains open to the third.

In the banned group are listed by name most of the "all comics", "western and similar fiction", "love and romance", "moving picture and radio", 2nd and 3rd classers. The better type of literary and informative publications are admitted only when sent by the mail to individual subscribers. No restrictions are applied to religious or learned and scientific publications nor to magazines like Current History, Time Forum, etc.

All the groups are more or less elastic, and additions are made to the preferred list as the merits of individual publications are demonstrated to the authorities. Australia, of course, gets most of her best class of magazines from Great Britain, and on this import there is no restriction.

Canada imported from the United States in 1939 newspapers and magazines to the value of \$6,477,000. In 1935 the figure was only \$2,540,000. Few other Canadian imports can show an increase of 150 per cent in a like period. What proportion of this expenditure was really desirable at any time? What proportion should be permitted in wartime? An inspection of news-stands raises grave doubts. What guns and planes, tanks and shells could we buy with those precious dollars if we curbed our mania for "all comics", "love and romance stories", etc.

Perhaps these questions may commend themselves to the consideration of Parliament before the present session is over.

## Chinook Hotel

A Home Away From Home

Try Our Meals  
GOOD ROOMS

W. H. Barros

Prop.

## LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Lloyd Robinson had the misfortune to break a bone in his wrist and tore several ligaments badly, while operating his truck last week.

There will be Church service next Sunday at 2:30 in the United Church and Sunday School at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. Paul Smigelski of Vancouver, B.C. is visiting Mr. Zawasky home for two weeks.

### Youell Accepts New Post

Mr. W. Youell, who has been employed in the Aitken store in Chinook for some years, has left to take a position in the Union Packing Plant at Calgary.

Mr. Youell will be greatly missed by the people of Chinook and district. He was always ready and willing to assist with sport, and anything which would be for the benefit of the town. In him the United Church has lost one who was always ready to assist in anything.

The respect and good wishes of old and young go with "Billy" to his new position.

### CASSILS GRAIN QUARTER IS THRESHED

Brook A. V. Farnsworth, farmer of Cassils district in the E.I.D. says he has never seen a season just like this in all his 20 years' residence on the project.

The delay in threshing makes a great deal of extra work, as stock which should be flattening on wheat stubble and alfalfa land, had to be fed in corrals until the crop is taken off.

The animals could put on weight in a short time this year, if they could be turned out. Due to an unusual amount of shattering during cutting this year, a second crop of young wheat now stands some eight inches high, and an exceptional growth of alfalfa sprang up following fall rains.

Crop yields will remain fairly high, despite unfavorable conditions, Mr. Farnsworth thinks. This, the best crop of wheat he has ever raised, averaged 26 bushels to the acre. The small acreage cleaned up before the storm graduated No. 3 Northern, the lowest he has ever received.

With the 15 bushel quota allotted to the area, farmers should not fare too badly, he thinks, if only they could get that much threshed. "No matter what happens, we won't go hungry. Our cellars are well stocked with home-grown fruit and vegetables," he says.

Mr. Zawasky was a Saskatchewan visitor this week.

Mrs. W. Wilson entertained a number of young people on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gallagher and family are visiting with relatives in Regina and Whitewood, Sask.

Mr. A. St. Clair Nicholson of Calgary, who came to spend the Christmas vacation with his mother and family, has been ill in bed with "flu" but is recovering.

Mr. G. Ray Robie returned on Tuesday morning, having spent a few weeks vacation in Calgary and Brooks, where he has been visiting with his daughters Mrs. Peyton of Bronx, and the Misses Dorothy and Ruth Robie.

Miss Madeline Otto of Oyen, spent a few days at Christmas time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Otto.

Miss Cathleen and James Proudfoot who have been teaching in the north country spent the Christmas vacation at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Proudfoot.

Miss Eileen Proudfoot who has been attending Three Hills Bible school, spent Xmas with her parents returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Czerkas and family of Endiang spent the Christmas vacation with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Czerkas.



### SOIL EROSION

The Agricultural Department of The North-West Line Elevators Association has just published a well-illustrated bulletin dealing with the subject of water erosion of soils. Its purpose is to draw attention to a problem which has, to a large extent, been overlooked by the general public. It has been of increasing public interest in the problem of soil drifting, and control practices have met with a large measure of success.

Water erosion can be quite serious as soil drifting on individual farms, but, since the injury to the soil is often less obvious, it is apt to be neglected.

The bulletin is well illustrated and written in popular style. It deals in a general way with the causes of erosion, with the losses suffered, and with control practices. It also contains seven excellent illustrations of fields in the Prairie Provinces which are suffering serious damage. In addition, there are figures generously supplied by the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Since this is the only publication of its kind in Canada, it should be read by everyone, particularly all Junior Club members and high school students should receive copies, since "they shall inherit the earth," of which a great deal of it is not washed or blown away.

Copies may be obtained from the nearest grain buyer of any line elevator company associated with the North-West Line Elevators Association. It costs 10 cents.

Those who will receive a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and trust that it may bring "peace in our time."

## Household Needs

Tomatoes	tin	15c
Cherub Condensed Milk	large tin	10c
Cherub Condensed Milk	small tin	5c
Aylmer Catsup	bottle	10c
Salada Tea	lb.	85c
Salted Soda Biscuits	2 pkg.	25c
Choice Rice	3 lbs.	25c
Rolled Oats, China	pkg.	25c
Rolled Oats, Non Prem.	pkg.	16c

Esso Coal Oil, 25c Gallon  
Gasoline Lanterns  
Radio Batteries

## BANNER HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

## I. H. C. & John Deere IMPLEMENTS and REPAIRS

Maple Leaf FUELS, Oils & Greases

ELECTRIC & ACETYLENE

Welding

FARM SUPPLIES

COOLEY BROS.

Chinook, Alta. Phone 10

## Chinook Meat Market

Fresh & Cured Meats and Fish

Swifts and Burns well known brands of Hams and Bacons

A shipment of fresh, frozen, and cured fish just in.

Hides and Horsehair bought at market prices.

Bring in your Furs, prices are advancing.

Phone No. 4

J. C. Bayley Prop.

## A Matter Of Survival

Napoleon is quoted as having said on one occasion that an army marches on its stomach which, being interpreted in simple terms, means that an army that is well fed is able to go places and do things. Conversely the army that is not well fed is likely to be defeated because of lack of stamina and vigor.

The truth of Napoleon's dictum is so universally recognized to-day that no country sends forth its uniformed men to battle without taking extraordinary measures to see that at all times the troops have ample supplies of well-cooked nourishing food. At no time in history have armies been as well fed as they are during the present war. The governments and the high commands of the combatting nations in the conflict now under way realize fully the effect of good nourishing food, not only upon the physical health of their fighting forces but upon their morale as well.

While the health and vigor of the troops is thus taken care of, the importance of bringing up and maintaining at the highest standard the health of the civilian population of the nation at war is apt to be regarded erroneously as a matter of secondary consideration.

In this age and generation it is accepted as axiomatic that, whether in uniform or not, the entire nation must bend all its energies to a vigorous prosecution of the war, which means that the worker in the factory, the yard and the mine turning out munitions, tanks, ships, planes, metals and all the impedimenta requisite to mechanized warfare; the farmer on the land, producing foodstuffs to feed the combatants and civilian populations; and the men at their desks directing these and other essential operations must be able to work at maximum efficiency.

The ability to work at maximum efficiency is dependent, not alone upon will power and good intention but these forces must be supplemented by sound, robust health, by physical well being. The health of the people at home who are addressing the efforts of the forces on the fighting front must be buoyant not only that valuable hours and days be not lost through sickness or half-hearted effort, but that supreme effort can be maintained at all times. This is highly important at the present stage of the war when an unimpeded flow of maximum quantities of supplies of all kinds is vital to speedy success.

### Ample But Deficient

In this country there can be no complaint of a lack of ample food. There is sufficient in bulk of some commodities to supply the needs of all the Canadian armed forces, the British armed forces and both Canadian and British civilian populations. Reserved stocks of some commodities afford testimony to that fact. There is a question, however, whether the constituents of the food in common use ensure that degree of nutritional essential to maximum health and therefore maximum production.

A survey of the United States department of agriculture in 1935-37 revealed that one half the population was living on a poor diet, 35 per cent. on a fair diet and only 15 per cent. on a good diet, and by good diet is meant one containing all the essentials to maximum health. Since the Canadian dietary is very similar to that in the U.S.A. it is not probable that a similar survey in this country would yield comparable results?

The cause of this prevalence of diet deficiency is not attributable to poverty, for the survey showed that people who were spending as much as \$50 per month for food were placed in the poor diet column.

According to Dr. Henry Borsook, professor of biochemistry of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, the situation is attributable to the general use of food stuffs which have lost some of the essential vitamins and minerals during highly refined processing in mills and factories. If that is so, and Dr. Borsook has plenty of support for his statements among scientific nutritional authorities, these elements so highly necessary to health must be restored and made available to all the people, and apparently it can be done at very little cost.

That Great Britain realizes the importance of providing the people with essential health giving minerals and vitamins in staple foods of universal consumption is evidenced by the new legislation requiring that vitamin B1 and calcium be added to all flour used in the manufacture of bread. This measure is regarded by Dr. Borsook as an "historic event in public health."

### At The Source

This same authority declared in a recent news despatch that "the cheapest, easiest and most effective way of improving the nutrition of the nation is to add vitamins and minerals to such staple foods as flour, cornmeal, sugar and to some bottled and canned goods at the source. These must be added in measured amounts, under government regulation, and subject to government inspection."

Some remarkable results in the treatment of diseases due to deficient nutrition, by the use of pure chemicals are reported in the Reader's Digest by Paul de Kruif, an eminent bacteriologist. He visualizes the time is near at hand when it will be possible to make available to everybody "a vitamin supercharge that can be added to a cheap diet of sufficient calories. Two ounces of it per day, spread on a piece of bread will cost not more than twenty cents a pound. That's less than ten dollars a year for an abundance of the chemicals essential to human nutrition."

In time of peace health is vitally important. In wartime it is of still greater importance. In war, health spells survival.

### Price Is High

"During a two-week visit to Tokyo, just concluded, I learned on good authority that Moscow is demanding a shockingly severe price for the pact of amity so recently desired by the Japanese," radios A. T. Steele from Shanghai to the Chicago Daily News. The Russians want back fishing and oil concessions Japan now enjoys and considers vital.

Four doctors are engaged in aerial medical work in the interior of Australia. When called by telephone or telegram, they fly to homesteads hundreds of miles away.

## TWO WAYS TO PAY YOUR INCOME TAX

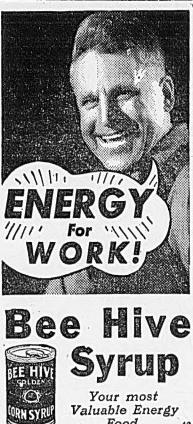
### THE HARD WAY

Forget about your sharply-increased wartime income tax until it comes due on April 30, 1941. Then, no doubt, you will be rudely shocked by the size of the amount you will have to pay.

**THE EASY WAY**

Plan to take advantage of the government's offer to accept monthly instalments, without interest charge. The offer is explained in a pamphlet, which shows you how to pay the burden of your income tax by spreading it over an extended period, permitting gradual adjustment of your spending and saving. It need not add to the tax you now only simplify your tax problem but you also help Canada's war effort by expediting collection of government revenue.

Extract from booklet issued by Financial Counsel, Toronto-Montreal.



### Scientific Instruments

#### Britain Gains Supremacy In Making These Delicate Machines

A triumph over their German rivals is announced by Britain's scientific instrument makers.

Before the war Canada invited the world to compete for a surveying aeroplane required by the Dominion's Geographical Survey Department. They asked for an accuracy of 0.02 inches of mercury. The Germans said it was impossible. They flatly refused.

Britain decided to tackle the job. Two years' special research have been put in on it and now the makers are able to disclose the fact that they have done 10 times better than they were asked to do. They have achieved not the 0.02 inches of accuracy, but 0.002, or 1/50th of the error allowed by the specification.

"We lost heavily on it," said a member of the firm, "but the research we did has been of immense value."

To-day Britain's supremacy in making scientific instruments is shown by the world demand for them. Among her wartime customers are Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.

When bombers are swung aboard ship at Montreal, their dashboards carry—among much else—temperature indicators, boost gauges, fuel press gauges, oil pump gauges, air-intake, thermometers and precision alometers, all of them made in Great Britain.

The latest figures are eloquent of Britain's new supremacy. Before the war she was exporting about one-third the quantity of scientific instruments sold by her German rivals. During the first nine months of the present year she sent overseas more than \$900,000 worth, an actual increase of almost \$100,000 over the first nine months of 1939.

### SELECTED RECIPES

#### LEMON CRUMB PIE

1½ cup Kellogg's Rice Krispies  
3 tablespoons butter

1 cup boiling water  
1 cup sugar

2 teaspoons cornstarch  
2 eggs

½ cup lemon juice  
½ recipe All-Bran pastry

Roll Rice Krispies into fine crumbs; add butter and boiling water. Mix sugar and cornstarch and add with beaten eggs, lemon juice and rind. Combine the mixtures. Line a pie pan with All-Bran Pastry. Fill with mixture and bake in hot oven (450 degrees) for about 20 minutes. Cool the pie and pastry base. Cover with meringue made from two beaten egg whites and four tablespoons sugar. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees) about 20 minutes.

Yield: One 8-inch pie.

#### TOASTED RABBIT

½ lb Canadian cheese  
½ teaspoon dry mustard

½ teaspoon pepper  
2 cups drained, canned tomatoes

6 Holland Rusk

In the upper section of a double boiler put diced cheese and add mustard and pepper. When cheese is melted, add tomato pulp and salt to taste. Stir until smooth and creamy texture. Serve on rusk. Six portions.

#### Silkworms Dislike Raids

According to the Sheffield Weekly Telegraph silkworms on a silk farm owned by Lady Hart Dyke all go on strike during air raids. Whether it is the bombs or the sirens that annoy the worms nobody knows. But whenever there is an air raid near by the worms stop spinning and refuse to work until hours after the all-clear has sounded.

They're rationing bacon in Britain—but only until the army brings it home.

It is said human beings are born with the ability to make 500 basic gestures.

One diphtheria inoculation will ward off the disease for several years.

### Life Plays Queer Jokes

#### Many People Cheated Out Of Things They Planned For

Life can play queer jokes on people sometimes.

In a Western city there was a grocer who worked very hard and saved his money religiously, so that his old age would be provided for.

For fifty years he stuck to his grocery store. He worked and saved too hard to have very much fun, but he was looking forward to the day when he could retire. Then he would have his fun. He would have money and leisure, and he would make up for the years of hard work.

Well, he finally retired—money in the bank, an assured income, a nice home, everything he needed. "Now," he told his friends, "I am going to live life."

And just 24 hours after he retired he dropped dead.

If a novelist put that in a book we wouldn't believe it. We would say that things don't really happen that way, and we would accuse the novelist of straining too hard for an ironic effect.

But life takes queer twists that are not permitted to good fiction. It all happened, precisely as described here; and all we can do is admit that there are times when wisdom and prudence are horribly confounded.

As a matter of fact, this sort of thing happens fairly often—in a little different way. Not many people who have prepared for a carefree and leisurely old age die just as they begin to taste their reward of course; but they get cheated out of their savings just the same. They find that leisure, after a lifetime of hard work, is boredom. They find that they have forgotten how to play. They find that the empty hours are depressing because they do not know what to do with them. They find themselves feeling that they had been put upon the shelf, and they grow ten years older in twelve months.

### Air Training Accidents

#### Fewer Fatal Accidents Have Occurred Than Was Expected

The percentage of flying accidents, having regard to the amount of flying done in schools of the British Commonwealth air training plan in Canada, is lower than was expected, the air ministry said in a statement issued recently.

Since the plan started operating there was up to late December 29 fatal flying accidents, and in the same period 165,000 flying hours were put in. The statement gave a lengthy outline of the rules and precautions taken in the Royal Canadian Air Force to prevent accidents, but said "Canada will not carry out the greatest air training plan ever conceived without meeting some percentage of accidents."

The Gosport system is used by the R.C.A.F. It embodies all the experience of training in the last war and in the intervening years. It has been adopted throughout the British empire and in other countries, and formed the basis of the United States training system.

### Defended Canada

#### Argument Between Dr. Corn Hind And General Jan Smuts

Mrs. A. Campbell Mackie, in an address to the Women's Historical Society at Toronto, told of being entertained a few years ago at a luncheon in Cape Town by an argument between Dr. E. Cora Hind, of the Winnipeg Free Press, and General Jan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa. Dr. Hind was on a world tour at the time.

The argument was regarding the comparative merits of Canadian and South African wheat and was very enlightening, according to Mrs. Mackie.

#### Pleads Not Guilty

In his latest speech, Hitler said: "I have no responsibility for the world war." This has a ring as though he were preparing his defense for the trial he fears is becoming imminent. Prague, Warsaw, or London would all be fitting places in which to hold it.

It is said that Roger Bacon (1214-1294) was the first to realize that glass would bend light rays. The invention of spectacles is supposed to have taken place in Italy around 1285.

Making a fool of yourself is not so bad if you have sense enough to know who did it.

Bren guns are capable of firing bullets one-third of an inch long at the rate of 700 to 800 a minute.

Cannon fire may cause windows to shatter and dishes to rattle more than 100 miles away.

### Of Interest To-day

#### Ancient Warriors Had Underground Shelter As Protection Against Cold

In the "Anabasis"—the account of the adventurous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Babylon to the Black Sea—there is a description of an underground shelter which has some points of interest to-day. It was more than two thousand years ago, civilization had not yet invented bombing from the air, but as a rough defence against one of man's oldest enemies, extreme cold, the shelter appears to have been reasonably good.

Xenophon is telling how his men, after long and painful marches through snow-storms in the Armenian Highlands, found welcome relief in a village among the mountains. The dwellings, he tells us, were excavated underground with an entrance like a well, widening below. There were also subterranean passages for the cattle and ladders for the inhabitants to descend by. As may be imagined, Xenophon lingers with evident delight over his memories of those warm days of rest and safety which he and his soldiers spent after a period of ravenous hunger and frost-bite among snowstorms. The atmosphere must have been certainly warm, and there was plenty of food ready at hand. Goats, sheep, even birds were there, fed through the winter, with a hoard of wheat and vegetables, and the cultured Greek author mentions a new pleasure he discovered—drinking Armenian beer through straws inserted in the liquid. —Manchester Guardian Weekly.



### Relieve Misery of Colds Improved Vicks Way

If your child is miserable with muscular soreness or of the nose, bring a vaporizing britannia from a cold—you'll welcome the relief "VapoRub Massage".

With this more thorough treatment, the poultice-and-vapor method of applying Vicks VapoRub to the AIR-PORT-AIR AREA OF BACK as well as throat and chest—spreading it on a cloth and covering the part with a warmed cloth, BB SURF to use genuine, time-tested VICKS VAPORUB.

### Cows Carry On

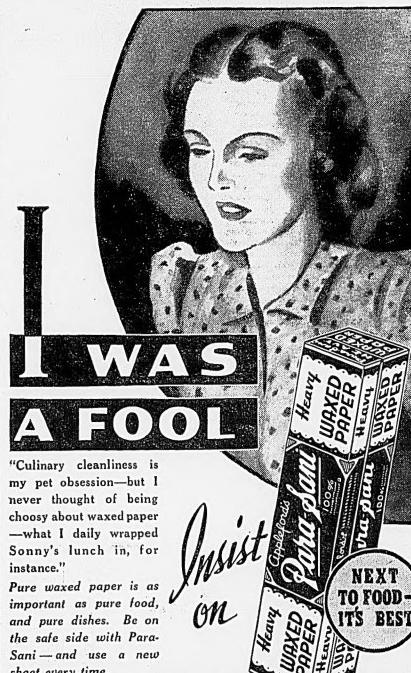
#### Bombing In Britain Has Had Little Effect On Output Of Milk

Reports from dairying areas in the United Kingdom indicate that the disturbance of explosions and machine gun fire appear to have little or no effect on the output of the milking herds. Many of the rural areas have been severely bombed during the recent intensive raids but despite this the mortality in farm live stock has not been as heavy as might be expected. Cattle have been the principal victims, followed by sheep, chiefly because of their tendency to herd together. Well down in the list of farm casualties are horses and pigs.

No doubt you have met people whose actions are nearly always guided by the fixed star of self-interest.

Seasonal growth rings can be detected in some natural pearls, a scientist reports.

Many a train of thought would benefit by a head-on collision.



"Culinary cleanliness is my pet obsession—but I never thought of being choosy about waxed paper—what I daily wrapped Sonny's lunch in, for instance."

Pure waxed paper is as important as pure food, and pure dishes. Be on the safe side with Para-Sani—and use a new sheet every time.

### PARA-SANI PURE-HEAVY WAXED PAPER

AN APPLEFORD PRODUCT MADE IN CANADA

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

WAREHOUSES AT WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

## The Park Lane Mystery

By Edgar Wallace

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Serialized by 'Ledger' Syndicate.

CHAPTER XXX.—Continued

"He was my only playmate, and I think that he was genuinely fond of me, and that he pitied what he believed to be my weakness of intellect. Mrs. Edwins' ambition for her son was unbounded; she strived and scraped to send him to a preparatory boarding school, and when he got a little older (as he told me himself) she prevailed—upon Miss Mercy to give her the money to send him to college."

"Let me say here that I owe most of my information on the subject to Marling himself—it seems strange to call him by a name which I have borne so long! At that time my mind was undoubtedly clouded. He has described me as a morose, timid boy, who spent day after day in a brooding silence, and I should say that that description was an accurate one."

"The fear of her relatives discovering my condition of mind was a daily torment to Miss Mercy. She shut up her house and went to live at a smaller house in the country, and whenever her sisters showed the slightest inclination to visit her, she would move to a distant town. For three years I saw very little of Marling, and then one day Miss Mercy told me that she was engaging a tutor for me. I disliked the idea, but when she said it was Marling I was overjoyed. He came to Bournemouth to see me, and I should not have known him; for he had grown a long golden beard, of which he was very proud; we had long talks together; and he told me of some of his adventures and of the scrapes into which he had got."

"It was the only person in whom he confided, and I know the full story of Miss Gibbons as she was called. He had met her when she was a pretty housemaid in the service of the senior proctor. The courtship followed a tumultuous course, and then one day there arrived at Oxford the girl's mother, who threatened that unless Marling married her daughter, she would inform the senior proctor. This threat, if it were carried out, meant ruin to him, the end of Miss Mercy's patronage, the destruction of all his mother's hopes, and it was not surprising that he took the easiest course. They were married secretly at Cheltenham, and lived together in a little village just outside the city of Oxford."

"Of course the marriage was disastrous for Marling. He did not love the girl; she hated him with all the malignity that a common and ignorant person can have for one whose very refinement emphasized her own unattractiveness. The upshot of it was that he left her. Three years later he learned from her mother that she was dead. In point of fact that was not true. She had contracted a bigamous marriage with a man named Smith, who was eventually killed in the war. You told me, Mr. Carlton, that you found no marriage certificate in her handbag."

"By this time, owing to circumstances which I will explain, Marling had lost the handling of great wealth. He was queerly generous, but the pound a week which he allowed the mother was, I suspect, in the nature of a thanksgiving for freedom. The money came regularly to her every quarter, and while she suspected who the sender was, she had no proof and was content to go on enjoying her allowance, which was afterwards improperly diverted to her daughter, who, on the death of her mother, assumed her maiden name."

"Marling came to be my tutor, and I honestly think that under his care—I would almost say affectionate guidance—I improved in health, though I was far from well, when Miss Mercy had her seizure. In my crazy despair I remember I accused Marling of killing her, for I saw him pour the contents of a green bottle into a glass and force it between Miss Mercy's pale lips. I am convinced that I did him a grave injustice, though he never ceased to remind me of that green bottle. I think it was part of his treatment to

keep my illusion before my eyes until I recognized my error."

"On the death of Miss Mercy I was so ill that I had to be locked in my room, and it was then, I think, that Mrs. Edwins proposed the plan which was afterward adopted, namely, the substitution of Marling for myself. You will be surprised and incredulous when I tell you that Marling never forgave the woman for inducing him to take that step. He told me once that she had put him into greater bondage than that in which I was held. From his point of view I think he was sincere. I was hurried away to a cottage in Berkshire, and I knew nothing of the substitution until months afterward, when I was brought to Park Lane. It was then that he told me my name was Marling, and that he was Harlow. He used to repeat this almost like a lesson, until I became used to the change."

"I don't think I cared very much; I had a growing interest in books, and he was tireless in his efforts to interest me. He claimed, with truth, that whatever imprisonment I suffered, he saved me from imbecility. The quiet of the life, the carefree nature of it, the comfort and mental satisfaction which it gave me, were the finest treatment I could have possibly had. He made me acquainted with the pathological side of my case, read me books that explained just why I was living the very best possible life—again I say, he was sincere."

"The cloud seemed to dissipate from my mind. I could think logically and in sequence; I could understand what I was reading. More and more the extent of the wrong he had done me became apparent. He never disguised the fact, if the truth be told. Indeed, he disguised nothing! He took me completely into his confidence. I knew every coup he engineered in every detail."

"One night he returned to the house terribly agitated, and told me that he had heard the voice of his friend."

"He had been to the flat of a man called Ingale, and while he was there two charwomen had come in and he had recognized the voice of one and had swooned.

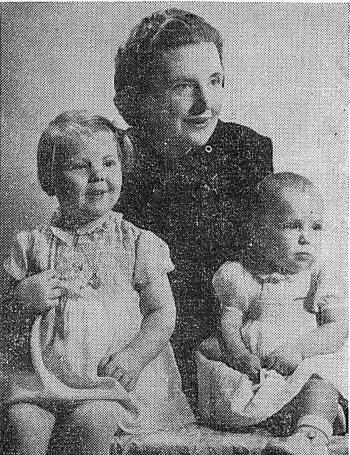
"He was engaged at that time with Ingale in manoeuvring an amazing swindle. It was none other than the impersonation of the Foreign Minister by Ingale, who was a brilliant actor. The plot was to get the Minister to Park Lane, where he would be drugged and his place taken by Ingale, who, to make himself perfect in the part, had spent a week examining cinematograph pictures of Sir Joseph Layton. In this way he had familiarized himself with Sir Joseph's mannerisms, and had paid stealthily visit to a public meeting which Sir Joseph had addressed, in order to study his voice. The plan worked. Sir Joseph went into a room with Marling, drank a glass of wine, and was immediately knocked out—I think that is the expression. Ingale waited behind the door already ready up, and Marling told me he bore a striking resemblance to the Minister. He went out from the house, drove to the House of Commons and delivered a war speech which brought the markets tumbling down."

"But before this happened there was a tragedy—at 704, Park Lane. Apparently, when Marling approached Ingale the actor-convict had been in some doubt as to whether he should go to meet him. Ingale at first suspected a trap and wrote a letter declining to meet. Afterward he changed his mind, but left the letter on his writing desk, and the charwoman, Mrs. Gibbons, seeing the envelope was marked 'Urgent, by hand,' came to the conclusion that her master had gone out and forgotten the letter, and with a desire to oblige, she herself brought it to Park Lane. Marling opened the door to her and had the shock of his life, for immediately he recognized her. He invited her into the library and there she slipped on the parquet floor and fell, cutting her head against the corner of the desk. They made every effort to restore her; that I can vouch for. They even brought me down to help, but she was dead, and there arose the question of disposing of the body."

"Marling never ceased to blame himself that he did not call in the police immediately and tell them the truth, but he was afraid to have his name mentioned in connection with a man who had recently been discharged from a convict prison, and in the end he and Mrs. Edwins took the body to Hyde Park and dropped it in the water. You tell me there were signs of a struggle, but that is not so. The footprints were Mrs. Edwins' and not the dead woman's."

"Marling never saw the letter which the woman brought, and which must have fallen from her pocket when they were carrying her down the slope toward the canal. He told

PRINCESS JULIANA VISITS THE WHITE HOUSE



This is a new portrait of Her Royal Highness, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and her daughters, Princess Beatrix, left, and Princess Irene. They paid a recent visit to President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

me all about it afterward, and I know he spoke the truth."

(Here Mr. Harlow's narrative was interrupted for two hours as he showed some sign of fatigue. He was resumed at his own request just before four o'clock.)

"Marling regarded his crimes as jokes, and always referred to them as such. It is, I believe, a common expression among the criminal classes and one which took his fancy.

The great 'joke' about Sir Joseph was the plan to restore him to his friends. I think it was partly Ingale's idea, and was as follows. Two negro-minister suits were procured, exactly alike, and it was arranged that Ingale at a certain hour, should get himself locked up and conveyed to what Marling invariably called 'the lifeboat'—"

"Lifeboat?" interrupted Jim quickly. "Why did he call it that?"

"I will tell you," resumed Mr. Harlow. "You will remember that he presented a police station which he had built only about 50 yards from this house; he made this presentation with only one idea in his mind; if he were arrested it was to that police station he would be taken!"

"Sir Joseph lay under the influence of drugs in the room off the under-ground garage until the moment arrived, when he was stripped, his upper lip shaved, and his face covered with the black make-up of a minister. He was then taken through the little door, which you say you have seen, along a bricked passage to one of the stairways beneath the castle, and the substitution was an easy matter. Every bed in every cell lifts up, if you know the secret, like the lid of a box, and beneath each bed is a flight of steps leading to the passage and to the garage."

Jim flew into Ebury street station. "Reunions in War-Torn London



Separated from one another and from their parents when a school in which all were waiting was struck by a bomb, brothers and sisters of a London family stage a joyous reunion above. Alex. Smith, 17, and Tommy, 13, were sent to different districts after being pulled out of the demolished building. The two little girls, Mary, 3, and Rosemary, eight months, were thought to be dead. The mother and grandmother were killed. The father, away at sea, knows nothing of the tragedy.

## Need Perfect Vision

**Men Of Air Force With Defective Vision Must Stay On Ground**  
Men with defective vision who manage to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force can take it for granted they'll spend their time on the ground, Group Capt. R. W. Ryan said at Ottawa.

Group Capt. Ryan, brought to Canada from England to organize the R.C.A.F.'s new medical service, said perfect vision is one of the prime requisites to air service.

He didn't think much of the reports that tests at Fort Sill, Okla., have proven color blind men can see through camouflage better than men with normal vision. He said he had sufficient authentic evidence to convince him that wasn't so.

And as far as the air force is concerned, "color receptivity is vitally important to a pilot or air observer."

"He must be able to distinguish colors perfectly," Group Capt. Ryan said. "He has to be able to pick out the different signals and lighting arrangements on landing fields."

That's the reason color-blindness doesn't do above the ground in the R.C.A.F. But anyway, even if the Fort Sill tests were accurate, the air force has an even better way to distinguish camouflaged objects.

By using a simple instrument which might be termed the 'spectacles' of a plane, camouflage can be spotted. The instrument blots out different colors and makes the whole camouflaged object stand out clearly.

Group Capt. Ryan doesn't think much of the type of camouflage used on buildings and automobiles in Britain. He pointed out that such camouflage is applied by commercial concerns or individuals, not by the army, and "it's just a waste of paint."

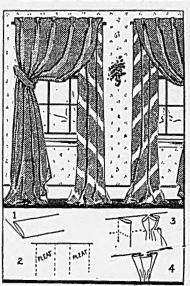
"But if it makes the people who use it feel happy and safe, it has its psychological value," he said.

Group Capt. Ryan said military officials are using new methods of camouflage, but he didn't disclose any of the secret details.



## HOME SERVICE

THESE HANDSOME DRAPEZ EASY TO MAKE YOURSELF



Diagrams Explain Pinch Pleats

What stunning drapery effects you can get—so inexpensively—by making your own curtains!

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First, fold top of curtain twice over for heading (Diagram 1). Then mark off for pleats and spaces between (2). Now bring ends of each pleat together, stitch from top to base of heading, and then press pleat, forming two additional folds and fastening them as shown (3). Trim pinch pleats, and then baste and stitch (4).

Other steps go on easily with professional curtain pointers. Our 32-page booklet gives complete directions for drapery, valances, curtains, valances, and swags; also glass curtains, drapery-curtains. Tells how to trim and finish; includes smart styles with swags, valances, cornices, and fringe.

Send 15 cents in coins for your copy of "New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15 cents each.

112—"How to Make Slip Covers."

147—"How to Make and Buy for Better Living."

155—"Glass Gardens and Novelty Indoor Gardens"

165—"How to Weave Useful Novelty Doilies."

188—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing To Do."

180—"What You Should Know About Nursing."

## More Recruits

German Gestapo Are In Need Of New Material

Hints that the German Gestapo may be hard-pressed in coping with widespread disorder in German-occupied countries were contained in a German radio appeal quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The radio issued an "urgent appeal" for new recruits to join the Nazi secret police. It added that pamphlets stressing the advantages of being a German spy can be obtained from all police stations at Hitler youth centers throughout Germany.

No More Polishing  
The "spit and polish" tradition of the British army received a setback when the Chatham army armories were left unpolished in the field. It is said this would lessen the chance of troops being observed from the air.

Nothing annoys a woman like having her friends drop in unexpectedly to find the house looking as it usually does.

## PATENTS

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## CANADA'S ABILITY TO HANDLE HER WAR EFFORT BOUNDED BY VOLUME PRODUCED SAYS BANK ASSOC. PRES.

### Nation's War Effort Must be Governed by Its Financial Strength, According to H. T. Jaffray, President of Canadian Bankers' Association

TORONTO, Nov. 14—Canada's financial ability to handle her war effort without upset to the national economy is bounded "only by the volume that can mechanically be produced," declared H. T. Jaffray, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association here today, addressing the 49th annual meeting of that body. He based his conviction upon a review of the strength revealed in the position of the chartered banks at the end of the first year of the war, as well as upon the extent of the country's material, natural and financial resources.

#### Highlights of Speech

"A nation's war effort," said Mr. Jaffray, "must, in the final analysis, be governed by its financial strength." A sharp condemnation of suggestions for inflation or "funny money" featured the speech. Other highlights included a warning that taxation if carried to extremes could by its impact upon inventories, produce all the privations of deflation; an expression of decided confidence in regard to the wheat problem; a declaration that in view of the part played by Canada's mines in supporting the nation's wartime buying strength, governments should give every encouragement to miners to increase their production. Mr. Jaffray had no misgivings that Canada's purchases materials and equipment in the United States may have to be reduced. He paid high tribute to the work of the Bank of Canada and the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and expressed confidence in the Empire's ultimate triumph over Hitlerism.

#### Banks After Year of War

Dealing with the effect of the one year of war on the position of the chartered banks, the bankers' President stressed their ability to finance the requirements of their customers in war effort until victory, without curtailing the legitimate requirements of their customers for ordinary purposes. During the one year of war deposits of all kinds in the chartered banks had increased by \$46 million and now stood at \$3,142 million as of August 31st, 1940. Balances with the Bank of Canada, cash and other immediately available assets had decreased from 22 per cent. of total deposit liabilities to 19 per cent. in the same period—a moderate decline indeed," commented Mr. Jaffray.

Current loans to the public at August 31st last year had reached \$339 million—an increase of \$13 million in actual financial assistance being extended to customers throughout Canada. Bank holdings of short-term, high-grade Dominion and Provincial government securities, all maturing within two years, had risen from \$443 million at the outbreak of war, to \$700 million at August 31st this year. In the same period long dated similar securities had dropped from \$743 million to \$604 million. This meant that to the extent of approximately \$140 million the banks swung from longer to shorter date securities to maintain a thoroughly liquid position and to aid in the additional financing of war contracts and other businesses. Notes in circulation of all banks showed no increase. Bank of Canada note circulation was up \$127 million—\$13 million of this increase being held by the chartered banks; the balance was not in excess of the day-to-day requirements of the country's increased volume of business. Mr. Jaffray cited the above figures as indicating the ability of the banks to handle the war effort requirements of industry for a period of time.

#### Can Carry War Program

Turning to the ability of the country as a whole to handle its war effort

if carried to an extreme, may produce results not greatly different from the aftermath of inflation. With the increased volume of turnover in nearly all business, it is inevitable that heavier inventories must be carried and bought further in advance. The present rate of taxation leaves to the manufacturer, wholesaler, and others, little margin for increased profit, and little opportunity to set up proper reserves against these increased inventories. It seems to me that the Government in assessing for taxation should take this factor into consideration, as it would be regrettable indeed, if, after the war, the business men of this country were faced with the necessity of reducing their inventories, and with inadequate reserves against them, a situation of deflation with its accompanying suffering and unemployment were brought about even where there had been no inflation."

#### Wheel No Detriment

Mr. Jaffray then touched upon the wheat situation, refusing to regard the West's large crop as a detriment, "rather than a blessing." It had provided financing and storage problems which another crop might even exacerbate, "but in spite of this, I would say that it is my conviction that this national wealth added to the country

is a tremendous asset, and that in the long run every bushel of grain that we grow will be needed. But it is possible that for the next year or two a percentage switching from wheat to feeding grains may be in the best interest of our farmers."

Mr. Jaffray denied any impression that bank earnings are largely increased as a result of war. Notwithstanding higher current loans, federal taxation had practically doubled, provincial taxes had not been reduced, and any small margin of added earnings that might be left to the banks would not be too large to provide for unavoidable losses in the after-war industrial adjustment. "I cannot see where the banks stand to gain," said the President.

#### Praises Bank of Canada

Touching the Bank of Canada and the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Mr. Jaffray declared that they had both done an efficient, far-sighted and if, particularly in the realm of exchange control, individuals considered their personal liberties infringed. "I would only say to them that nothing has been done which is not in the best interests of the country, and of the freedom of the world, and that their individual inconveniences are a minor matter."

#### Sure of Victory

Mr. Jaffray closed with a note of confidence in ultimate victory. He said: "In the minds of those of us who have some faint conception of the enormous assets, real and potential, of the British Empire, and with the resources of other friendly nations, including our neighbours to the South, at our disposal, there can never be a moment's doubt as to the final outcome. Once these are converted into one huge machine bent on crushing our enemies, the end will come, and come speedily, and the last vestige of Hitlerism will be wiped from the face of the earth. Let us hope that the day will not be too long postponed and that when it comes, it will only be the dawn of a happier world."

## GLAMOUR IS "OUT"

WINNIPEG, Nov. 18—Glamor girls are cut so far as getting a job as a stewardess with Trans-Canada Air Lines. While T.C.A. requires stewardess candidates to have a "charming, attractive appearance," plus pleasing personality, perfect health and vision, good education, be registered nurses and be able to wear clothes "reasonably well" the glamor type are "definitely out" officials say.

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